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\* We must draw the attention of correspondents to the rule that all letters intended for publication in the "Solicitors' Journal" must be authenticated by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication.

## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, JULY 25, 1874.

AS WE ARE GOING to press we learn that Mr. Disraeli has announced the withdrawal of the Land Bills and the Judicature Bills. As to the former Bills, he characterised them as not being of that deeply interesting nature which would prevent them from being postponed to another session. As to the latter he said that they had been much delayed in their progress, but this was chiefly owing to the delay in the preparation of the new rules. These rules were no doubt of great importance, and required great care and consideration, and nobody could justly murmur at the delay. The rules were now before her Majesty, but they could not be introduced in time to enable Parliament to consider them this session. They certainly demanded fresher and less embarrassed attention than they could now receive.

We may remark that this announcement does not necessarily imply the postponement of the coming into operation of the Judicature Act or of the new rules.

OWING PARTLY to the determination to pass the Public Worship Bill this session, manifested by the House of Commons during the debate on the second reading, and partly to Mr. Russell Gurney's having agreed to postpone the time for its coming into operation until July next, so as to allow of an attempt being made to revise the rubrics before they are more effectually enforced, the systematic opposition which had been threatened to the Bill as a whole was withdrawn, and yesterday (Friday) week the Bill made considerable progress in committee.

Early in the debate it was arranged that the new procedure should next year be extended to all offences by clergymen against the ecclesiastical laws, so as to supersede the Church Discipline Act (3 & 4 Vict. c. 86). We presume that this merely means that these offences are to be tried by the new judge by a procedure regulated by the orders made under the Bill, as the characteristic procedure of the Bill—viz., that the judge is in the first instance merely to make an order enjoining or forbidding some particular act, while no final consequences result unless this order be disobeyed—cannot possibly be applied where a clergyman has committed an act of immorality or preached heretical doctrine. In these cases an order against the repetition of the particular offence would be a mere mockery.

The clause relating to the new judge was a good deal discussed, but the principal alteration made was the omission of the power to assign a salary not exceeding £3,000 a year out of the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The surplus of this fund is at present applied to increasing the endowments of small livings, and the diversion of any part of it to another object was strongly objected to, even though that object might be the preservation of very much larger portions of the endowments of the Church from being misapplied in maintaining services contrary to law. As Mr. Russell Gurney consented somewhat readily to the omission of this provision, we hope he sees his way to providing an adequate salary in some other way before the Bill comes into operation. As was generally recognised on

all sides, the satisfactory working of the Bill depends in a great measure upon the judge being a first-rate man, and it is important that the Archbishops should not be fettered in their choice by inability to guarantee him a sufficient salary.

Mr. Gregory's amendment requiring that the judge should be an actual judge of the Supreme Court was withdrawn, but the Bill as it stands appears to admit of an actual judge holding the new office, without giving up his judgeship, though a retired judge or a barrister who has been in practice for ten years is also eligible. If a separate judge be appointed, his place may after a few years become a sinecure, while, whether the business be heavy or light, the additional burden imposed upon the judges of the High Court, who will always be at least twenty-one in number, by one of their colleagues giving part of his time to the public worship business, will be almost imperceptible among the natural fluctuations of business. Besides, for several years to come we are very unlikely to have a dissolution, and therefore the election judges will have comparatively little to do. If an increase in the number of judges be required, it would be sounder economy to make an addition to the general judicial staff which is available for all purposes, and can be readily reduced whenever a vacancy occurs, rather than appoint a separate judge who must be maintained and paid until he dies or retires. It was suggested that some distinguished ex-judge like Lord Selborne or Lord Hatherley might be appointed, but probably one or both of those noble Lords will be members of the first division of the Court of Appeal which will hear ecclesiastical cases.

THE MAGISTRATES of the Newmarket bench have decided that keeping an enclosure on the Newmarket Course for the convenience of visitors, who resort to it, partly though not exclusively, for the purpose of betting, is not a violation of the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119 (the Betting Act, 1853). We are not surprised at the difficulty which the magistrates seem to have felt in coming to a decision, and can only admire their prudence in refraining from giving elaborate reasons for their judgment.

The Act by its preamble recites that "a kind of gaming has of late sprung up tending to the injury and demoralization of improvident persons by the opening of places called betting houses or offices, and the receiving of money in advance by the owners or occupiers of such houses or offices, or by other persons acting on their behalf, on their promises to pay money on events of horse races and the like contingencies." Section 1 provides that no house, office, room, or other place shall be opened, kept, or used for the purpose of the owner, occupier, or keeper thereof, or any person using the same, or any person procured or employed by or acting for or on behalf of such owner, occupier, or keeper, or person using the same, or of any person having the care or management or in any manner conducting the business thereof betting with persons resorting thereto; and every house, &c., so "opened, kept, or used," is, by the same section, "declared to be a common nuisance and contrary to law."

No one, we think, can read the Act without being convinced that it never was aimed at a case such as the Newmarket case; but, on the other hand, to draw a distinction between that case and *Eastwood v. Miller* (22 W. R. 799) requires a subtlety which we could hardly expect in two country magistrates. With the exception of *Eastwood v. Miller* the cases have always presented the feature of a fixed local spot where the persons betting might resort to one person for the purpose of betting and settling their bets. The "place" might be a wooden booth on a race-course (*Shaw v. Morley*, 16 W. R. 763, L. R. 3 Ex. 137), or an umbrella fixed in the ground and a stool (*Bous v. Fenwick*, 22 W. R. 804), but in each case there was what one might call a trade in betting, and a spot where the trader remained ready to receive and settle with his betting customers. This class of betting is thus described by

Brett, J., in the last-mentioned case—"The Legislature has not yet made up its mind wholly to prohibit betting. In the preamble to the statute it defines a kind of betting which it says ought to be suppressed, and then the 1st section describes the kind of proceeding legislated against—viz., 'the opening' of places for betting purposes with persons resorting thereto—that is to say, the object of the Legislature was to stop fixed places being established to which unwary people might resort for the purposes of betting." The difference between such a proceeding and keeping an enclosure on a race-course where visitors may, and for the most part do, indiscriminately bet with one another is sufficiently obvious.

Then, however, comes *Eastwood v. Miller*, and it is hard to see the distinction between it and the Newmarket case. In each case the alleged offence was the keeping an enclosure to which visitors, on payment, might and did resort for the purpose, though not exclusively for the purpose, of betting. The court of Queen's Bench, represented by Lush and Archibald, JJ., held that this is an offence within the Act; the Newmarket magistrates have come to a contrary opinion.

A CORRESPONDENT has written to us to point out the hardship sometimes caused to parties to actions at common law in consequence of money paid into court being kept idle and uninvested. Our correspondent is personally aware of cases in which considerable sums of money have been paid into court and have remained there idle for years. He suggests that if the new rules under the Judicature Act contain no provision for the investment of money paid into the common law divisions of the High Court, it may not be too late to call attention to the subject.

OUR READERS will find in another column a letter from "An Irish Barrister," pointing out an inadvertent error in our notice of Lord Justice Christian's pamphlet last week, with our explanation of how the mistake arose. We trust that it is not too late to undo the mischief threatened by the alteration in the 34th\* clause of the Bill, which seems to have taken place rather as a surprise upon the profession, and without attracting any sufficient attention, and to restore the Bill in that respect to the condition in which it was introduced into the House of Lords, and to harmony with the similar Act for this country.

Moreover, no valid reason can be assigned for permitting any judge, or other public officer, to decline the performance of duties identical with those he has undertaken, and under precisely similar conditions, merely on account of some change in the style of his office, or of the official compeers with whom he may be associated; and this would, after the commencement of the Act, be the whole operation of such a transfer as suggested. The proviso thus introduced into the clause cannot be required for any reasonable purpose of protection to the judges, and it may possibly (though, we should think, not probably) be used for purposes of mere obstruction, and we hope that the right hon. gentleman who has charge of the measure, or some other hon. and learned member of the House, will see that it is struck out before the Bill is returned to the House of Lords. Should this be the ultimate result of our inadvertence last week the public will owe a debt of gratitude to the "Irish Barrister."†

WE ARE AUTHORISED by the Incorporated Law Society to state that in November, 1874, candidates for the Final Examination will not be examined on matters under the Judicature Act. The papers will be set as heretofore.

\* This is the true number of the clause; it is only numbered 30, because clauses A, B, C, D are, in accordance with a well-known constitutional fiction, considered as temporarily withdrawn from the Bill.

† Since the above was in type Mr. Disraeli has announced the withdrawal of the Judicature Bills; see previous page.

#### REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON UNSEAWORTHY SHIPS.

Under the head of Marine Insurance the Royal Commissioners have in their report dealt with a variety of topics of considerable interest to all who have to do with underwriting and the law of marine insurance. Various supposed defects in that branch of the English law are considered, and certain changes are suggested; but, whilst these are salutary enough, we cannot help a feeling of regret that, when the subject was in hands so capable of treating it, no larger and more comprehensive proposals should have been made for dealing with the law of marine insurance as a whole. The commissioners report that "a complete and thorough revision of our law relating to marine insurance is a task of equal importance, difficulty, and delicacy," and that they "do not think it properly falls within the scope of their commission;" moreover, "that it appears to them to be important that, before such a task is undertaken, an attempt should be made to induce foreign nations to concur with us in framing and adopting a general code of insurance law. To alter the English law of marine insurance to any considerable extent might have the effect of throwing the business of insurance into the hands of foreigners, and there is so much insurance of foreign property in England, as well as of English property abroad, that it is most desirable that the law of insurance should, as far as possible, be the same among all commercial nations." No doubt this is a most desirable object; but, if reform is really needed, we much fear that to put it off until the consent of all commercial nations is obtained to a universal code would be to defer it to the period of the Greek Kalends.

The changes, however, which are suggested are by no means unimportant. "We think," say the commissioners, "that in analogy to the principle involved in the 11th section of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1871, the shipowner's liability for damage to property or person should be unlimited in cases where the death of the seaman or the damage to person or property has been occasioned by the ship having been sent to sea in an unseaworthy condition, unless he proves that he, or those to whom he commits the management of his business, used all reasonable means to make and keep the vessel seaworthy. He should also, in these cases, be made liable, under Lord Campbell's Act, to the family of the deceased seaman. We are also of opinion that any provision in a bill of lading or other agreement having for its object or effect to avoid or limit the liability of the shipowner in the cases just referred to, ought to have no legal validity. We think that the shipowner should not be enabled to recover his insurance, whether under a time or voyage policy, when it could be shown that he or his agent had not done everything reasonably within their power to make and maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition, and that unseaworthiness occasioned the loss."

In addition to these proposed changes in the law, the commissioners report their opinion that a judge and two assessors would constitute a far better tribunal than a jury for the trial of insurance cases, and add a word in praise of the mutual insurance clubs. With the suggestion as to a substituted tribunal we cannot altogether concur. No doubt there are some insurance cases to which it would be more suitable than the old one, as for instance when the question at issue is the sufficiency and nature of the repairs done to a ship. But under the new system to be introduced by the Judicature Act, ample power will be given in proper cases for substituting in insurance, as well as other trials, official or special referees for a jury, and we cannot think it advisable to draw a hard and fast line between insurance and other cases. The question in insurance cases is very often a question of fact, for which, as long as trial by jury is retained, that tribunal is the most fitting one. In disputes arising out of a contract which it is elementary to describe as a contract *uberrimæ fidei*, it seems to us that

the advantage of the publicity which attends a trial by jury cannot be overrated.

Of the suggested changes in the law of marine insurance the most important is the proposal to dis-entitle a plaintiff insured in a voyage or time policy to recover, "when it can be shown that he or his agent have not done everything reasonably within their power to make and maintain the ship in a seaworthy condition, and that unseaworthiness occasioned the loss." This seems to us a wholesome enlargement of the rule of law—established by *Thompson v. Hopper*, 6 E. & B. 172, and approved by the Queen's Bench in the recent case of *Dudgeon v. Pembroke* (see *supra*, p. 701),—that a shipowner cannot recover on his policy where he has knowingly sent the ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and such unseaworthiness has caused the loss. If, however, in any future Act of Parliament the suggestion is adopted, it is to be hoped that a sufficient definition will be given of the meaning of the shipowner's "agent," and also that it will be made clear whether it is to be sufficient that the unseaworthiness be proved to be *causa sine qua non*, or whether it will be necessary to establish that it was *causa causans* of the loss.

Besides these proposed alterations the commissioners deal with several topics of great interest in insurance law, but with regard to which they deprecate legislative interference for the present. The system of valued policies, especially in relation to the encouragement to over-valuation afforded by it, is the subject upon which the report is most elaborate; and it is dealt with in an extremely clear and lucid manner. On the whole the commissioners arrive at the conclusion that the benefits of a system of valued policies outweigh the evils which, to some extent, it no doubt produces; and that they ought not to recommend any alteration of the law relating to valued policies in case of total loss. The decision in the recent case of *Ionides v. Tender* (*supra* p. 585), lends an additional safeguard against the evils to which over-insurance leads. It will be recollected that in that case the Court of Queen's Bench held that the concealment by the assured of the fact that the subject-matter of an insurance was excessively overvalued in the policy was a concealment of a material fact which vitiated the policy. There can be no doubt that, especially in the case of ships, the difficulty and annoyance of proving the value after a loss, if only open policies were allowed, would, in case of dispute, be extreme.

If in the case of time-policies the law is too lenient in holding that there is no warranty of seaworthiness, it perhaps may be said in the case of voyage policies to err in the opposite direction. In the latter case the policy is vitiated by the unseaworthiness of the ship at the commencement of the voyage, or any deviation in the voyage, although that unseaworthiness or deviation may have had nothing at all to do with the loss, *e.g.*, though the unseaworthiness may have been cured long before the occurrence of the loss. The commissioners advert to the point apparently with disapproval, but do not recommend a change of the law. Nor do they advise any alteration of the rule which they describe as almost peculiar to English law, that the shipowner is not entitled to recover from the underwriter the wages he has to pay to the master and crew while the damage sustained by his ship is being repaired.

We have briefly adverted to the principal topics dealt with by the commissioners on the subject of marine insurance, but the report will well repay a careful perusal. In conclusion we would again urge that the whole subject of the contract of affreightment, as well as of marine insurance, should be dealt with comprehensively by the Legislature. Considering that this branch of the law affects such vast interests, and yet has to be constantly considered and acted upon in emergencies by sea captains and others who have not the power of comparing and weighing the distinctions between decided and sometimes conflicting cases, it is

most desirable that it should, if possible, be made intelligible, harmonious, and concise.

#### THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT.

##### IV.

The only sub-section of section 25 of this Act remaining for consideration is the 9th, which provides that in cases of collision between ships, where both ships are to blame, the rule which has hitherto obtained in the Court of Admiralty shall prevail over that hitherto acted upon in courts of common law. Our readers are, doubtless, aware that at present the result of a finding that both parties are to blame has been materially different, according to the court in which the proceedings happen to be pending.

The courts of common law have applied to this case the same rule as to "contributory negligence," which governs all actions for injuries arising from negligence on land. The result of this rule, which logically arises out of the principle that the *onus* of proving the *injury* (in the legal sense, and as distinguished from the *damage*) lies upon the plaintiff, is that where it is proved that the defendant has been negligent, but the plaintiff has also been guilty of negligence to an extent which materially conduced to the damage complained of, the plaintiff cannot recover anything. For the court cannot determine that there would have been *any* damage if the plaintiff had not acted as he did, and cannot attempt to apportion the negligence so as to say how much ought to be attributed to the negligence of the defendant. Accordingly the plaintiff's case fails, and he has not only to put up with his loss, but to pay the costs of the action as well. The immediate consequence of this is, that in cases of mutual injury—a very common case in collisions at sea—neither party can recover at law. In the Court of Admiralty, on the other hand, the matter is looked at in an entirely different light. Regarding not so much the relative positions of plaintiff and defendant as the fact that each has by his negligence helped to cause the loss sustained, and cutting the knot as to apportionment by the application of the principle that equality is equity, it divides the whole of the loss into two equal parts, and directs each party to bear one-half of it. It may thus happen that a plaintiff finds, when his decree comes to be worked out, that he has "gained a loss," the damage suffered by the defendant so far exceeding that sustained by himself that, on the balance of the account, he has to pay, not to receive. A more serious objection to the rule would seem to be that it makes the result depend, not on the relative amount of blame-worthiness, but on the proportionate damage sustained—*i.e.*, ordinarily very much in proportion to the relative values of the ships. This, however, is almost inevitable if any rule of contribution be adopted at all, as anything like a due apportionment of the wrongdoing would, in most cases, present an insuperable difficulty.

Under these circumstances it of course became imperative that when the High Court of Justice was intrusted with all the jurisdiction of these differing courts, some rule should be laid down for its guidance, as it obviously could not be left to depend upon the question in which division the action happened to be tried, whether the case was to be governed by one or the other of such opposing principles. If it were thus left, a wholesale transfer of causes, such as the Act provides for, arising, not from the nature of the actions, but from the state of business in two of the divisions, might unintentionally entirely alter the rights of parties. Lord Selborne accordingly proposed that in these cases the common law rule should prevail, and the Bill was introduced, and passed the House of Lords, in this form. This had at least the merit of keeping the law on this subject consistent with itself, and applying the same rule to all similar cases, whether occurring on land or water, between ships or carriages. In the House of Commons, however, different counsels prevailed. It will have been noticed that the rule adopted by the Court of Admiralty tells directly in favour of the owners of valuable ships, whose damages



in cases of collision with vessels of an inferior class are frequently much more than half the whole. But this is a class always powerful in the House of Commons, and which was exceptionally well represented in the last Parliament, and upon the motion of one of the best-known shipowners in the north of England an amendment was carried counterchanging the words "Court of Admiralty" and "Courts of Common Law" as they stood in the clause. The Government of the day do not seem to have considered the change of any importance, and the Act passed in the amended form without further question on this point. The practical result of this is, that cases of collision between ships will henceforward be dealt with, where there is contributory negligence, upon a principle which finds no place in any other part of our law, under the authority of a statutory rule expressly limited to this single case.

Another result arising from the alteration is that certain *casus omisi* are thus produced. Had the clause remained in its original form, as it only affirmed the general principle of the whole law, every case, whether within the terms of the clause or not, would have fallen within the principle, and have been decided accordingly; but as the Act now stands it cannot be said that any rule has been laid down for any case, except that of collision between two "ships," in which there is now concurrent jurisdiction in the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty. For instance: what is to be the rule where a ship comes into collision with a floating pier, where the collision has been caused partly by want of a proper look-out on board the ship, and partly because lights which the owners of the pier were bound to keep burning brightly have been suffered to go out? Or take the case of two open fishing boats coming into collision in the open sea; such boats are "ships" within the interpretation clause of the Admiralty Jurisdiction Act, and the Court of Admiralty would now treat them as ships for this purpose, but they are certainly not "ships" in ordinary parlance. Are the common law divisions to hold that the interpretation clause in question has been by implication incorporated into this clause; or must the Admiralty division treat the case as if the concurrent jurisdiction had never been given; or are the rights of the parties to be different in different divisions of the High Court? We do not attempt to decide these questions, which are merely one or two instances selected almost at haphazard out of several of a like kind; but we cannot help referring to them as affording a remarkable instance of the danger of our present method of legislative amendment, and a further argument in favour of the plan we have so often supported, of establishing a standing committee for the revision of the language of Bills in Parliament.

## NOTES.

### HOME.

In the case of *Ex parte Ashworth*, heard by the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy on Monday, a bankruptcy petition was presented against a debtor named Hoare, and before it was heard the debtor himself filed a liquidation petition. Before the first meeting of the creditors under the latter petition was held, an adjudication of bankruptcy had been made on the first petition. The creditors met under the liquidation petition, and resolved that the debtor's affairs should be liquidated by arrangement. The Chief Judge held that, notwithstanding the prior adjudication, it was competent for the creditors to resolve upon a liquidation by arrangement, and that the court could either under rule 266 of January, 1870, or under its general jurisdiction, annul the adjudication. His Lordship also held that when a secured creditor does not, on proving his debt, produce his security his vote is to be counted, but he forfeits his security. He also held that when a creditor who holds a security not charging the debtor's property, such as a bill of exchange accepted by the debtor, or a bond executed by the debtor, it is sufficient for the validity of his vote at a meeting of the creditors if the bill or bond, though not

produced when his proof is made, is produced before the registration of the resolution for which he voted. This appears to conflict with the decision of the Chief Judge in *Ex parte Jacobs* (22 W. R. 439). It was also held in the recent case that when some of the resolutions passed at a meeting of creditors are *ultra vires*, the other resolutions may be registered alone. This seems to follow from the decision of the Lords Justices in *Ex parte Browning* (22 W. R. 638), to which the Chief Judge referred.

In a recent case before the judge of the Sheffield County Court, Mr. Fretson, a Sheffield solicitor, applied as attorney to the debtor George Hirst, a wholesale druggist, for the reversal of the decision of the registrar, who had refused to register certain resolutions on the ground that rules 256 and 257 of the Bankruptcy Act had not been complied with. The son of Mr. Fretson, also an attorney, had signed the notices with the authority of his father, in his (the father's) name. The judge held that this constituted an irregularity in the notice, and he cited the case of *Mills v. Bous*, taken to a superior court, in which it was held that the notice signed by the clerk, with the authority of his principals, was not sufficient. Therefore, although the irregularity seemed slight in character, he must confirm the decision of the registrar, for if they did not draw the line somewhere there was nothing to prevent an errand boy or anyone else employed by a solicitor from giving his signature to the notice. If possible, he thought the appellant should have the question, which was a very important one, decided in the London Court.

## FOREIGN.

### UNITED STATES.

The new law relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright unless he shall give notice thereof by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, in the title page or immediately following, if it be a book; or, if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuette, or model, or design, intended to be perfected and completed as a work of fine art, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words: "Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year —, by A. B., in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington," or at his option the word "copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the party by whom it was taken out, thus: "Copyright, 18—, by A. B." For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, the Librarian shall receive from the persons to whom the service is rendered one dollar; and for every copy of an assignment one dollar: said fee to cover in either case a certificate of the record, under seal of the Librarian of Congress, and all fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. In the construction of this Act the words, "engraving," "cut," and "print" shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the supervision and control of the entry or register of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label not a trade mark six dollars, which shall cover the expenses of furnishing a copy of the record under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents to the party entering the same. This Act is to take effect on and after the 1st day of August next.—*Albany Law Journal*.

At the sitting of the Goole County Court on Tuesday there was not a single case contested before the judge (Mr. T. H. Marshall). Such a thing has not occurred for years.

On Saturday last a number of Acts of Parliament were issued. The session commenced on the 5th of March, and up to last Saturday there had been 35 public Acts, 151 local, and 7 private statutes passed.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In the concluding sentence of your article on Lord Justice Christian's criticism on the Irish Judicature Bill, you suggest that the dilemma put by him as possible to arise between the 6th and 30th clauses could be solved by transferring one of the other puisne judges or junior barons to the Queen's Bench, "for which," you add, "no consent on the part of the judge transferred is necessary."

That is a mistake. The 30th clause expressly provides that "in the case of an existing judge such transfer shall not be without his own consent" (see p. 22 of the Bill) "Existing," by the interpretation clause, means existing at the time appointed for the commencement of the Act.

Consequently, in the possible event supposed by the Lord Justice—viz., that of the first vacancy after the commencement of the Act happening in the Queen's Bench division, the dilemma supposed by him would distinctly arise.

But, of course, a word or two added in committee would obviate the risk, with a view to which you may perhaps think the matter worth mentioning in your next number.

AN IRISH BARRISTER.

July 22nd.

[The provision referred to by our correspondent had escaped our notice. It is not in the Bill as printed by order of the House of Lords, which contains an express power to transfer any judge from one division to another without the proviso in question. The Act of last year also provides for the transfer of the puisne judges and junior barons in England from division to division, without any saving of the rights of existing judges; and we never suspected that the policy of that Act would have been departed from so materially without public notice having been called to the subject.—ED. S. J.]

## THE EUROPEAN ARBITRATION.

[To the Editor of the Solicitors' Journal.]

Sir,—In February last it was intimated to myself and others by the liquidators that a dividend of 2s. in the pound had been decided upon by the arbitrator.

In May last, three months later, the liquidators issued a circular to the same effect, and stating that on fulfilment of certain conditions (which in my case were fulfilled within forty-eight hours) the amount of the dividend would be sent through the post payable to order "as soon as the necessary arrangements for the payment" were "completed."

After again waiting patiently nearly two months, I applied to the liquidators, and received for answer the same words—viz., that the amount would be paid "as soon as the necessary arrangements for the payment were completed."

What can this mean? and why all this delay in payment of a dividend decided upon nearly six months ago to creditors whose claims have been allowed many months since? What "arrangements for payment" are there to "complete" beyond drawing and signing cheques for the amounts? The arbitrator would not have declared a dividend if he had not had the necessary funds in hand.

A SOLICITOR.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. THOMAS PERCY BORRETT, of Whitehall-place, Westminster, has been appointed a London Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery.

Miss Lavinia Goodell, of Janesville, Wisconsin, has been admitted to the bar. Her father is the celebrated abolitionist, William Goodell, who resides in that place, and at the advanced age of eighty-five years rejoices in his daughter's success. We are personally acquainted with Miss Goodell. She is a young lady of good education, fine appearance, modest bearing, and we have no doubt will succeed well at the bar and receive, as she deserves, the good will and respect of her brethren in the profession.—*Chicago Legal News.*

## PARLIAMENT AND LEGISLATION.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 17.—*Courts (Straits Settlements) Bill.*—The Commons' amendments were agreed to.

*Intoxicating Liquors Bill.*—An amendment moved by the BISHOP OF LONDON, having for its object the closing of public-houses in London at ten o'clock on Sunday evenings, was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

*The Building Societies Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time.

*The Working Men's Dwellings Bill.*—The report of amendments on this Bill was agreed to.

*The Vaccination Act (1871) Amendment Bill, the Chain Cables and Anchors Bill, and the Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill* passed through Committee.

July 20.—*Valuation of Property Bill.*—After a debate this Bill was read a second time.

*Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Bill.*—The report of amendments in this Bill was brought up and agreed to.

*Working Men's Dwellings Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Vaccination Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.*—The reports of amendments to this Bill were brought up and agreed to.

*Chain Cables and Anchors Bill.*—The reports of amendments to this Bill were brought up and agreed to.

*The Colonial Attorneys Relief Act Amendment Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 21.—*Customs (Sale of Man) Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill.*—The Duke of RICHMOND, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said its object was to amend the Act of 1872. The amendments were in the main analogous to those made in the English Act by the English Bill of the present session. The Bill was read a second time.

*Slaughterhouses, &c., Bill.*—The House went into committee on this Bill, and the clauses of the Bill were agreed to with amendments.

*Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill.*—EARL BEAUCHAMP, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said its object was to enable counties to raise money for the purposes of these schools. The Bill was read a second time.

*Factories (Health of Women, &c.) Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*Vaccination Act, 1871, Amendment Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Chain Cables and Anchors Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 23.—*Married Woman's Property Act (1870) Amendment Bill.*—The Commons' amendment to Lords' amendments in this Bill was considered and agreed to.

*Infanticide Bill.*—LORD COLCHESTER, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said that under the existing law, if a woman was charged with having willfully caused the death of her child during or immediately after its birth, she must either be found guilty of murder or acquitted. The consequence was a great number of acquittals in cases in which there could be no doubt that women had so caused the death of their children. Under this Bill the crime would be felony, punishable with penal servitude for any term not exceeding ten years, or with imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years. By clause 4, if a woman was acquitted of the murder of her child, the jury might find her guilty of the felony mentioned in this Bill.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR had some doubt of the wording of this Bill. If a woman should willfully cause the death of her child after its birth, he did not see how that could be anything but murder.—LORD PENZANCE concurred with the Lord Chancellor's remarks.—LORD REDSDALE had a great objection to such Bills as this. Killing a child was as much murder as killing a grown-up person. The effect of a Bill of this kind would be to make people think it was not murder if the child was killed at the time of birth or just after it.—LORD SALBORN also had an objection to a special verdict of the kind contemplated by this Bill. He could not but think there would be much difficulty in such a verdict in a criminal case; but, as the

Bill had come up from the Commons, he would not oppose it. The Bill was then read a second time.

*Rating Bill.*—In committee on this Bill clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 were agreed to.

On clause 6, which provides that in cases where the owner lets a farm and reserves to himself the shooting over it, the Assessment Committee shall rate that farm as if the right of shooting was unsevered from it, and the tenant shall have a deduction in the assessment to the amount of the value of the right of shooting.—The Marquis of BATH said that the clause would not be workable in its present form. There was no criterion of the value of the privilege of shooting over a particular farm. The right of shooting over 2,000 acres in a particular county might be very valuable, but the right of shooting over only 200 acres of those 2,000 might be worthless. The majority of tenant farmers would pay no additional rent for the right of shooting over their farms. He moved the insertion of the words "at its highest agricultural value," with the view of having the assessment made on that principle.—The Duke of RICHMOND said the amendment, if adopted, would practically defeat the Bill. The words proposed to be inserted could not be introduced in a rating clause which had come up from the Commons.—Lord HAMPTON suggested that the clause should be withdrawn.—The Lord CHANCELLOR pointed out that the committee had agreed to the principle of the clause by agreeing to clause 3, and thereby affirming that it was expedient to extend the assessment to the right of shooting when it was severed from the occupation of land. As to the proposed amendment, it was impossible, consistently with the relations which prevailed between their Lordships' House and the House of Commons, that their Lordships should pick and choose out of the subjects of assessment in a rating Bill.—The Duke of RICHMOND pointed out the invidious position the House would occupy if their Lordships, when dealing with several descriptions of property hitherto exempted from rating, were to strike out of the measure the particular description with which they were thought to be more intimately connected.—After some further discussion the amendment was rejected by 51 to 15.—The clause was then agreed to.

The Marquis of BATH pointed out that in the Bill of last session there was a sub-section giving the power of appeal to the Courts of Quarter Sessions; there was no such provision in the present Bill. The Duke of RICHMOND said the provision in question was not necessary. This was not a taxing Bill, and after it had passed there would be the same right of appeal that existed at the present time.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill was reported.

*The Customs (Isle of Man) Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*The Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) (No. 2) Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*The Industrial and Reformatory Schools Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*The Revising Barristers (Payment) Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Mersey Channels Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Hosiery Manufacture (Wages) Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 17.—*Public Worship Regulation Bill.*—In committee on this Bill, Mr. LOWE moved—"That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for extending the said Bill to all offences by clerics in holy orders against the law ecclesiastical, and to repeal the Act 3 & 4 Victoria, cap. 8, for better enforcing church discipline." After some discussion, during which Mr. Russell Gurney, who had placed on the paper an amendment to the effect that the Bill should not come into operation until the 1st July next year, undertook to introduce at the beginning of next session a Bill providing that the procedure adopted by the present Bill should be extended to all other ecclesiastical offences, Mr. Lowe's resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. MONK moved, "That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that so soon as a vacancy shall from time to time occur in the office of Vicar-General and Official Principal of each of the Provincial and of the Diocesan Courts in England and Wales, the judge to be appointed under this Act shall become *ex officio* such Vicar-General and Official Principal, and that the salary of such judge shall be paid out of the fees now payable to the said Vicars-General and Officials Principal." After a discussion the motion was withdrawn, and the House then went into committee on the Bill.

In clause 2 the word "July" was substituted for "January."

From clause 6 the words "other than cathedral or collegiate church" were omitted.

Mr. GREGORY proposed an amendment to the effect that one of the judges of the superior courts should be appointed judge under the Act. He believed that the duties might be undertaken by one of the ordinary judges, without interference with his other work. After some discussion the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved an amendment to the effect that the salary of the judge ought not to be paid out of the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission. The amendment was agreed to.

Various other amendments were made in the Bill.

*Infanticide Bill.*—This Bill was read the third time.

Mr. W. H. SMITH brought in a Bill to amend the law respecting certain receipts and expenses connected with private lunatic asylums in Ireland. The Bill was read the first time.

July 20.—*Conveyancing and Land Transfer (Scotland) Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill.*—On the order of the day for going into committee on this Bill Mr. FAWCETT moved the following resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to sanction a measure which will allow any one religious body to control schools that were thrown open to the whole nation by the policy of the late Parliament." This Bill would convert into narrow sectarian institutions hundreds of schools declared by the late Parliament to be national institutions whose endowments ought to be used to promote the intellectual advancement of the entire people. At whatever time a school was founded—whether by the Catholics before the Reformation or by the Presbyterians or Puritans in the days of Cromwell—if the slightest reference were made in the foundation-deed to the Church, it was to be assumed that the religion the founders wished to favour was that of the Church of England. This was to be done in consequence of an alleged desire to observe a scrupulous respect for the wishes of founders. To take the example of Birmingham School. A scheme had been proposed by the Commissioners which would give to the Town Council of Birmingham direct representation on the management of the school, so that men of different religions might, if their fellow-townsmen so desired, be elected. Under the scheme education of a high kind would have been provided for 2,250 boys and girls, and so vast were the endowments, that one-third of the whole number of pupils would have been exhibitioners. If the present Bill were passed, however, not a single Nonconformist or Catholic would be eligible as a manager. In fact the Bill would actually make things worse than they were at present, for there was nothing in the deed of the school to prevent a Nonconformist from being elected a manager. Again, it was intended to provide that the Head Master must be in holy orders, and that the assistant-masters must be Churchmen. The first restriction was bad from every point of view, and it was especially bad and undesirable in the case of a day school. There was but one corollary of the measure before the House—if Endowed Schools were to be treated as sectarian institutions, every argument advanced in that object would show that colleges and Universities must be restored to their denominational uses. Mr. FAWCETT then, with much minuteness, showed that the commissioners in carrying out the Act of 1868 had only acted strictly in accordance with the Act and the recommendations of the report of the Endowed Schools Inquiry Commission, than which there was never a commission so absolutely unanimous in their recommendations and of which Lord Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were members.—Lord G. CAVENTISH seconded the



amendment, and after several speeches the debate was adjourned.

*The Royal Irish Constabulary Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Dublin Metropolitan Police Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Police Expenses Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Evidence Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*The Infants' Contracts Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*The Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation Bill.*—This Bill was read a second time.

*The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill.*—The amendments were considered and agreed to.

*The Innkeepers' Liability Bill.*—This Bill was withdrawn.

*The Legal Practitioners Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates in Ireland.*—Sir M. BEACH brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Summary Jurisdiction of Magistrates in Ireland.

July 21.—*Estates Of Poor Intestates.*—Mr. EARP asked whether the Attorney-General was aware of the Act 36 & 37 Vict. c. 52 ("An Act for the relief of widows and children of intestates where the personal estate is of small value"), having been so construed by Probate Court officials that the widow and children only of an intestate, as literally expressed in the Act, were benefited thereby, and the children of a poor widow were excluded from its operation, notwithstanding the provision of 13 & 14 Vict. c. 21, to the effect that in all Acts words importing the masculine gender should be taken to include females.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—From inquiries which I have made I have reason to believe that my hon. friend is quite correct in the suggestion made by his question as to the construction put by the Court of Probate upon the statute 36 & 37 Vict. c. 52, and I regret that the effect of such construction, if generally adopted, will be to materially limit the beneficial operation of the Act. I am not at present aware of the precise circumstances of the case or cases in which such construction has been arrived at, but the matter shall receive my best consideration, with the view of securing the greatest amount of benefit to the poorer classes, for whose relief the Act was passed; and, if necessary, I will take steps to effect that object by legislation, though I fear that it will not be possible to do so during the present session.

*Patent Laws.*—Mr. CAWLEY asked the Home Secretary whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to carry out such of the recommendations of the Committee on the Patent Laws, contained in their Report of 1872, as could be adopted without further legislative powers; and whether he would introduce in the next session of Parliament a Bill for further amending the Patent Laws in accordance with the recommendations of the committee.—Mr. CROSS replied that in the opinion of her Majesty's Government it was better to deal with this matter, not piecemeal, but altogether; and that it was their intention to consider it fully during the recess with a view to legislation next year.

*Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill.*—The adjourned debate on the amendment proposed by Mr. FAWCETT on the order for going into committee on this Bill was resumed. After several speeches, the House divided, and the numbers were—

For going into committee...	262
Against ... ..	193

Majority...	69
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On the House resolving into committee the chairman reported progress and the House resumed.

*Public Health (Ireland) Act.*—The amendments to this Act were considered and agreed to.

*Police Force Expenses Bill.*—This Bill passed through committee.

*Aldermen Harbour Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Colonial Clergy Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Attorneys and Solicitors Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 22.—*Friendly Societies Bill.*—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving that the order for going into committee on this Bill be discharged, said that the measure had been recast in accordance with the views of the House, and was now being printed, would shortly be circulated, and would, he hoped, be re-introduced next session. He wished to add a few words by way of redeeming a promise which he had made to the Prudential Assurance Company. The Report of the Royal Commission contained certain remarks on the practice of that company of issuing policies which were worthless for want of insurable interest. The directors having had their attention called to the statement, applied to the Government, and stated their belief that there really were insurable interests in those cases to the extent of the funeral money, which was the limit of the insurance. They further expressed their wish to be allowed to bring in a Bill to make the law clear on the point and to legalise their proceedings. He thereupon informed them that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure on the general subject of Friendly Societies, and that it would contain a clause dealing with the point in question. Satisfied with that answer, the directors did not proceed with a Bill of their own, and he had introduced a clause into the Bill of the Government to meet the case, but of course that clause fell through with the measure itself. That being so, the company again applied to the Government to assist in carrying a Bill of their own, but he had informed them that there was no necessity for proceeding in the matter this session. He had reason, he might add, to believe that the directors had acted entirely in good faith, and that there were arguments to be adduced in support of the view which they took on the subject, although he himself was of opinion that they were wrong. The order for going into committee on the Bill was then discharged.

*Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill.*—In committee on this Bill Mr. FAWCETT, on the ground that the objects of the Bill as stated by the Vice-President of the Council, and as explained by the Prime Minister, were entirely different—the former having stated that the Bill was to reverse the policy of the previous Acts, and the latter having told the House that the Bill was not to be a reversal but a continuance of that policy—moved that the chairman do report progress. The motion was negatived by a majority of 20.

On clause 1, which transfers the powers of the Endowed Schools Commissioners to the Charity Commission, Mr. BROWN moved an amendment to the effect that the Endowed School Commissioners should continue to exercise their present powers for five years from the passing of the Bill. After an excited conversation Mr. MELLY was speaking at a quarter to six, when by the rules of the House the Chairman left the chair and the House resumed.

*The Public Health (Ireland) Bill.*—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

*Archbishops and Bishops (Appointment and Consecration) Bill.*—On the motion of Mr. MONK the order for the second reading of this Bill was read and discharged.

*Registration of Firms Bill.*—The order of the day for the second reading of this Bill was read and discharged.

*Regimental Exchanges.*—Mr. HARDY brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to Regimental Exchanges.

*Chancery Offices.*—Mr. W. H. SMITH brought in a Bill to provide for the abolition of certain offices connected with the Great Seal and to make better provision respecting the office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

*Fines (Ireland) Act (1851) Amendment.*—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND brought in a Bill to explain and amend the Fines Act (Ireland), 1851.

July 23.—*Merchant Ships (Measurement of Tonnage) Bill.*—The order for recommitting this Bill was discharged.

*Hypothec (Scotland) Bill.*—Mr. AGNEW intimated that he did not intend to proceed with this Bill.

*Chancery Office of the Postmaster-General.*—In answer to Mr. GREGORY, Mr. W. H. SMITH said he was aware that the promotion of the clerks in the Chancery Office of the Postmaster-General had not been carried out in accordance with the 23rd section of the Court of Chancery Funds Act. The reason was that arrangements were now pending for a permanent change in the department.

**Adulteration of Food.**—In answer to a question what steps the Government was prepared to take in order to mitigate the hardships which may arise from prosecutions under the Adulteration of Food Act before an opportunity had been afforded for submitting to Parliament such amendments in the law as had been suggested by the Select Committee, who had recently reported on the subject, Mr. SCLATER-BOTH said that it would be impossible for the Government to take any steps which would have the effect of restricting the operation of the law, while they would not feel justified in introducing a suspensory Bill on the subject. He trusted, however, that having regard to the report of the Select Committee, with the terms of which the public are generally familiar, the local authorities would be extremely careful in instituting prosecutions, especially on the subject of tea adulteration, until an opportunity had been afforded for fresh legislation. He added that great care should be taken in any fresh appointment of analysts.

**County Court Returns.**—In reply to Mr. Bass, Mr. W. H. SMITH said the County Court Returns moved for on April 14 were very voluminous, and probably would not be laid on the table before the end of the session, but no time would be lost in having them printed.

**The European Society Arbitration.**—In answer to Sir. E. WILMOT, Mr. CROSS said the hon. baronet, by applying to the office of the European Society Arbitration, could obtain information as to the number of sittings which had been held under the Arbitration. He objected to the House incurring the expense of printing returns of the number and dates of the sittings.

**Alteration of the Circuits.**—In answer to a question by Mr. RATHBONE, whether any and if so what arrangements had been agreed upon for the alterations of the circuits, and when it was proposed to carry such alterations into effect, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said—Arrangements have been agreed upon by the judges for the alteration of the circuits, and it is proposed to carry out those alterations by Orders in Council, which will be made at the same time as the Judicature Rules are made, and will be made public and come into operation at the same time with them. When these rules and alterations are made public my hon. friend will obtain the information which he seeks; but I do not think that it would be consistent with my duty to state their purport or effect before the Orders in Council have been made.

**Endowed Schools Acts Amendment Bill.**—The House again resolved itself into committee on this Bill, and proceeded with the discussion of the amendment, which was moved by Mr. BROWN to clause 1, and which was to the effect that the powers conferred on the Endowed Schools Commissioners should be continued for a further period of five years. After a discussion the amendment was rejected by 218 to 133, and clause 1 was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

On clause 2 (power to add to the Charity Commissioners), Mr. WHITWELL proposed, in line 16, to leave out from "appoint" to "salaries" in order to insert "a person to be a district educational commissioner, in pursuance of this Act, for each of the Registrar-General's districts of England and Wales, who shall hold office during her Majesty's pleasure, and who shall prepare schemes for educational endowments, and submit them for the approval or rejection of the Charity Commissioners." The words of this amendment he had taken from the recommendations of the Endowed Schools Inquiry Commission.—Viscount SANDON said it was not intended that the assistant commissioners should remain in London, but establish themselves in that part of the country committed to their charge. They would thus come into communication with the leading persons in the district. It was proposed to add to their numbers, and it would, therefore, be unnecessary to appoint district education commissioners. The amendment was then withdrawn.—Mr. KAY-SHUTTLEWORTH moved, after the word "such," to insert "number of." The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was ordered to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 3 was also agreed to.

On Clause 4 (construction of "express terms" and "original instrument"), Mr. A. BROWN moved, page 3 line 5, after "which enjoins," to leave out the words "the attendance of the scholars at the religious worship of any particular church, sect, or denomination, or that they

should be members of a particular church, sect, or denomination, or directs that the masters or principal master of a school are to be persons or a person belonging to any particular church, sect, or denomination."

Lord SANDON stated the view he took of the amendments proposed in this clause. The Government were prepared to accept the amendment proposed by the member for Devonshire. That amendment was in these words:—In clause 4, line 18, at the end, to add—"Provided always that in every scheme within the provisions of section 19 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, as amended by this Act, for an endowed school under this Act and the Endowed Schools Acts, or any of them, the provisions contained in section 17 of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, shall be inserted and made applicable to one-third at the least of the members of the governing body, unless there be in the original instrument of foundation any provision directing that the whole of the governing body shall be members of a particular church or denomination." The question that masters of schools should not be in holy orders would arise under a later clause. There was another amendment of an important nature, of which notice had been given by the member for the University of Cambridge, and which the Government were prepared to accept. That amendment would, in clause 4, page 3, line 10, leave out from "or requires" to "denomination" in line 13 inclusive—"requiring or subjecting the regulations of a school to be made or approved by any person or authority holding office in any church, sect, or denomination."

After a discussion the chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

**Registration of Births and Deaths Bill.**—This Bill passed through committee.

**Intoxicating Liquors Bill.**—The Lords' amendments to this Bill were considered and agreed to.

**Police Force Expenses Bill.**—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

**Evidence Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.**—This Bill was read a third time and passed.

**The Tichborne Prosecution.**—Mr. WHALLEY moved for further returns of the expenditure on the Tichborne prosecution, specifying the sums paid to witnesses called who gave evidence, and also to such persons as were subpoenaed or brought to London, but were not called upon to give evidence; and of the sums paid to officers of the Detective Police Force or others who were employed to obtain evidence in this country or elsewhere in support of the prosecution. The motion was negatived by 45 to 4.

Mr. W. H. SMITH brought in a Bill to amend the law relating to the payment and repayment by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of moneys received in Post-office Savings-banks.

## LEGAL ITEMS.

An Act to amend the Apothecaries Act in England and Wales received the Royal assent last week. Some difficulties as to the examination of persons are now removed, and for the criminal offences a member can be struck off the list. The following provision appears in the statute:—"Nothing in this Act shall deprive the said Society of Apothecaries of such rights as they now have, or relieve them from any existing obligation to admit women to the examination required for certificates to practise as apothecaries, or to enter on the list of licentiates of the said society any women who shall have satisfactorily passed such examinations, and fulfilled the other general conditions imposed upon persons seeking to obtain from the said society a qualification to be registered under the Medical Act, 1858."

During the debate on Friday week on the Public Worship Regulation Bill, Mr. Newdegate is reported to have said that in the course of his life he was never concerned personally in more than one trial in the Ecclesiastical Courts. This was a suit which he instituted against a clergyman who held ultra-Calvinistic and Supra-lapsarian doctrines. The clergyman had refused to prepare the children of his parish for confirmation, but the curate did so and the Bishop confirmed them. Then the clergyman said that because they had been confirmed they were doubly children of hell. He was informed that he could not hope to relieve the parish of this clergyman at a less cost than £2,500. This expense he was prepared to incur, but he was informed by the Bishop



that if he agreed to pay the clergyman's debts, amounting to £700, he might induce him to resign the living. Accordingly, he paid off the clergyman's debts; but he would ask whether this was a decent condition of the law.

The House of Commons Select Committee on Public Departments in their report state that the new revised edition of the Statutes now in force is issued in such a form that to possess a copy would involve an expenditure of £30 or £40. Such a price simply means prohibition so far as the general public is concerned, and it serves but to defeat the purposes for which the revised edition was undertaken and issued. The committee recommend that the Statutes of the realm should in future be printed and published by the Stationery Office; that of the editions now published the one known as the imperial octavo (which is printed from the same type as the Parliamentary Bills) should alone be continued; but, further, that a popular edition, made up in octavo, and published at a moderate cost of, say, from 5s. to 7s. per volume, should be printed and published annually by her Majesty's Stationery Office. The committee regard the issue of the Acts of Parliament in a cheap form as a matter of great importance, furnishing, as it would, to all an opportunity of informing themselves upon the laws which they are expected to obey.

The *Hour* says:—"Lord Justice Christian, in a pamphlet noticed in the last issue of the *Solicitors' Journal*, seems to anticipate that the appointment of Dr. Ball as Lord Chancellor of Ireland will take place before the prorogation of Parliament. In that case there will be an immediate election for the vacancy thus caused in the representation of the University of Dublin. A host of prospective candidates are more or less in the field, but we believe that only four of these are at all likely to go to the poll. These are Mr. Purcell, Q.C., who is expected to be the new law adviser to the Lord Lieutenant; Mr. Gibson, Q.C., whose claims are chiefly based on his unsuccessful candidature for Waterford city at the general election; Dr. Trail, F.T.C.; and Mr. A. E. Miller, Q.C. The two last-named gentlemen are put forward solely upon the ground of exceptional academical distinction. We have been informed on good authority that Mr. Miller's University degree was unprecedented, and has since remained unequalled. He is a sound Conservative, and his return would confer distinction on any constituency."

In summing up to the jury in a breach of promise case tried at Maidstone on Tuesday last, Bramwell, B., is reported to have said that he thought this was a class of actions really almost in one sense dishonest, for if the parties were asked, when the engagement began, whether they intended that it should be enforced by law, they would say "Oh, dear, no, certainly not;" and yet, when it was broken, the wounded party went to law for damages. Moreover, he thought they were a very mischievous class of actions, and he was very much against large damages in such cases, unless there were some very peculiar circumstances in the case; for surely if either of the parties found that there was not so much affection as was supposed, it was better that the engagement should be put a stop to. The plaintiff had lost a husband with an income of £400 a year, but then she could not have had the income without having him too, and as it was, though she had lost the money, she had also got rid of him; and it did not appear that he much cared for her, so in one sense her loss was a gain.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LAST QUOTATION, July 24, 1874.

3 per Cent. Consols, 92½	Annuities, April, '85 9½
Do. for Account, Aug 92½	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908
3 per Cent. Reduced 92½	Ex. Bills, £1000, 2½ per Ct. 4 pm.
New 3 per Cent., 92½	Do. £500, Do 4 pm.
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Do. £100 & £200, 4 pm.
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Bank of England Stock, 5
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ct. (last half-year) 259
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Do. for Account.

### INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Do. 5 per Cent., July, '80 107½	Do. 3½ per Cent., May, '79 102
Do. for Account, —	Do. Debentures, per Cent
Do. 4 per Cent., Oct. '85 103½	April, '84 —
Do. ditto, Certificates, —	Do. 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 100½
Do. 4 per Cent., 4 per Cent. 95	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000
Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '73	Do. ditto, under £1000

## RAILWAY STOCK.

Railways.	Paid.	Closing Price
Stock Bristol and Exeter .....	100	126
Stock Caledonian .....	100	99½
Stock Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	—
Stock Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	43½
Stock Great Northern .....	100	130½
Stock Do., A Stock .....	100	157½
Stock Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	107
Stock Great Western—Original .....	100	120
Stock Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	145½
Stock London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	81½
Stock London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	21½
Stock London and North-Western .....	100	155
Stock London and South Western .....	100	113½
Stock Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	71½
Stock Metropolitan .....	100	64
Stock Do., District .....	100	24½
Stock Midland .....	100	129
Stock North British .....	100	61½
Stock North Eastern .....	100	269
Stock North London .....	100	109
Stock North Staffordshire .....	100	64
Stock South Devon .....	100	64
Stock South-Eastern .....	100	111

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last railway stocks were firm, but on Monday, although they opened with firmness, they ultimately receded and closed heavily. On Tuesday there was a partial reaction, but it was not maintained. On Wednesday the tone was firmer, and the improvement was maintained on Thursday. There was a slight decline on Friday.

In the foreign market the chief feature on Saturday last was a rise in Peruvian, which subsequently slightly receded. Hungarians have advanced. The foreign market generally was steady until Tuesday, when there was a relapse. On Friday French five per cents of 1872 were firm at a slight rise.

## COURT PAPERS.

### NOTICE TO SOLICITORS.

The attention of solicitors is drawn to the 5th of the Chancery Funds Orders, 1872, which directs that "the registrars shall not, without a special direction of a judge, be required to issue certificates for the sale, transfer, or delivery of securities in court, during any vacation in their office."

It is therefore suggested that all such certificates required to be issued before the ensuing long vacation should be spoken on or before the 8th August.

R. H. LEACH, Registrar.

Chancery Registrars' Office.

21st July, 1874.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

BIRT—On July 20, at 24, Maida-vile, W., the wife of W. J. Birt, barrister-at-law, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

PETO—FULLER—On July 16, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Henry Peto, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Fuller, of 1, Eaton-place.

### DEATHS.

LEWIS—On July 19, at Hastings, John Vaughan Lewis, of Hampstead, solicitor, aged 23.

NEWMAN—On July 19, at Elliot-road, Brixton, William Newman, Esq., solicitor, of 24, Bucklersbury, E.C., aged 28.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

### Professional Partnerships Dissolved.

Chartres, William, John Gibson Youll, and George Brewis McQueen, attorneys and solicitors, Grainger st West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne July 6.

**Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.**

TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Norwich and Norfolk Provident Permanent Benefit Building Society.**—By an order made by V.C. Hall, dated July 3, it was ordered that the above society be wound up. Chasman, Sergeant's inn, Chancery lane, agent for Wright, Norwich, solicitor for the petitioners.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Carriage Insurance Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 10, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall on July 24. Montagu, Bucklersbury, solicitor for the petitioner.

**General Phosphate and Chemical Works Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 13, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins on Friday, July 24. Lawson, Lombard st, solicitor for the petitioner.

**Saint Bride's United Slate and Slab Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 11, directed to be heard before V.C. Hall on July 24. Taylor and Co, Great James st, Bedford row, agents for Burton and Scorer, Lincoln, petitioners' solicitors.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Dublin, Rathmines, Rathgar, Roundtown, Rathfarnham, and Rathcoole Railway Company.**—The Vice Chancellor of Ireland has, by an order, dated June 27, appointed William Graham Craig, Trinity chambers, Dame st, Dublin, to be official liquidator.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Bachelor's Residential Club Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 15, directed to be heard before the M.R. on July 25. Turner, New inn, Strand, solicitor for the petitioner.

**Malaga Lead Company, Limited.**—The M.R. has fixed July 27 at 12 at his chambers, for the appointment of an official liquidator.

**New Buxton Lime Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 14, directed to be heard before the M.R. on Saturday, July 25.

**Town and Country Publishing Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 16, directed to be heard before V.C. Bacon, on Saturday, July 25. Poncione, Raymond buildings, solicitor for the petitioner.

STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

**North Wheal Crofty Mining Company.**—By an order made by the Vice Warden, dated July 14, it was ordered that the above company should be wound up. Hodge and Co, Truro, agents for Southgate and Watson, King's Bench walk, solicitors for the petitioner.

TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Mildenhall and Hundred of Lackford Permanent Benefit Building Society.** By an order made by V.C. Malins, dated July 10, it was ordered that the above Society be wound up, and the Court did appoint James Read, jun, Mildenhall, official liquidator. Lawson, Lombard st, solicitor, for the petitioner and official liquidator.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

**Anglo-German Tunnelling Company, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented July 20, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins, on Friday, July 31. Freshfield and Williams, Bank buildings, solicitors for the petitioners.

**Continental and Shipping Butter Company, Limited.**—By an order made by the M.R., dated July 11, it was ordered that the above Company be wound up. Fedley, Bush lane, solicitor for creditors of the Company.

**Tall and Company, Limited.**—By an order made by the M.R., dated July 11, it was ordered that the voluntary winding up of the above Company be continued. Ashurst and Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioners.

**West Cumberland Union Collieries, Limited.**—Petition for winding up, presented June 30, directed to be heard before V.C. Malins, on July 31. Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn, solicitors for the petitioner.

**Creditors under Estates in Chancery.**

Last Day of Proof.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

Timewell, Francis, Crowcombe, Somerset, Gent. Aug 21. Timewell v Turner, V.C. Hall. Turner, Taunton

Williams, Mary, Briley, Hereford. Sept 15. M.R. Games, Hay

NEXT OF KIN.

Loney, Thomas Connor, Malmesbury square, Peckham, Gent. Aug 1. Davison v Carr, V.C. Hall

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Dalby, William Thomas, Kennington Park rd, Doctor. Sept 17. Dell v Legg, M.R. Collins, King William st

Dawson, John Kenton, Sandel Magna, York. Esq. Oct 1. Kenney v Dawson, V.C. Hall. Fernandes and Gill, Wakefield

Harding, James, Waterson, Dorset, Gent. Sept 30. Harding v Harding, V.C. Malins. Andrews and Pone, Dorchester

Johnson, Bruce Day, Finchley, Farmer. Oct 1. Johnson v Lloyd, V.C. Hall. Child, Old Jewry chambers

Morgan, David, Garth, Brecon, Farmer. Sept 4. Morgan v Powell, V.C. Hall. Williams, Brecon

Scarlett, Hon Sir James Yorks, Burnley, Lancashire. Sept 1. Scarlett v Thursby, V.C. Bacon. Artindale and Artindale, Burnley

**Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.**

Last Day of Claim.

TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

Andrews, George William, Old Brentford, Middlesex, Meal man. Aug 31. Carr, Fenchurch st

Anstey, John, Coventry, Grocer. Aug 12. Minister, Coventry

Ashworth, Martha, Manchester, Licensed Victualler. Aug 20. Stead, Manchester

Baldwin, Joseph, Berkhamstead, St Peter, Hertford, Gent. Sept 3. Grover and Son, Hemel Hempstead

Bell, Anna Maria Hawkesley, Stanley gardens, Kensington Park. Aug 14. Ellis and Co, St Swithin's lane

Bell, Charles, Bedford row, Gent. Aug 14. Ellis and Co, St Swithin's lane

th, Wesley, Essex. Aug 9. Neck, Colchester

Bird, Robert, Gasley Hall, Huntingdon, Farmer. Aug 15. Rulland and Graves, Peterborough

Chandler, John, Borough High st, Southwark, Importer of Olgan. Aug 10. Newman, Bookbinder

Collyer, Joseph, Albert rd, Dalston, or Matilda Maria Collyer. Aug 15. Nutt, Brabant court, Philpot lane

Dixon, John, Seymour st, Portman square, Lieutenant Colonel. Oct 1. Walton and Co, New square, Lincoln's inn

Downing, Samuel Dawson, Trammors, Cheshire, Physician. Oct 1. Moore, Birkenhead

Henley, John, Littlehampton, Sussex, Innkeeper. Sept 1. Holman, Arundel

Jackson, Charles, Boston, Lincoln, Gent. Aug 22. Wiles and Co, Horbling

Louisa Catherine, Duchess Dowager of Leeds, Hornby Castle, York. Sept 29. Arnold and Co, Carey st, Lincoln's inn

Maggis, Joseph Herbert, Melksham, Wilts, Cocoa nut Fibre Manufacturer. Aug 10. Smith, Melksham

Marsh, Henry Edmund, Cannon st, Sept 8. Henderson and Buckle, Fenchurch st

Phillips, Samuel, Caroline Lodge, Kennington Park, Gent. Sept 1. Henderson and Buckle, Fenchurch st

Pickering, Mary, Old Trafford, near Manchester. Oct 1. Bullock, Manchester

Pickering, William, Old Trafford, near Manchester, Gent. Oct 1. Bullock, Manchester

Russell, William, Newham, Northampton, Gent. Aug 31. Roche, Daventry

Sparrow, Charlotte, Bishton Hall, Stafford. Sept 10. Hand and Co, Stafford

Truman, James Charles, Hockley st, Homerton, House Decorator. Aug 1. Bohm, New inn, Strand

Whitehead, James, Sandiacre, Derby, Gent. Aug 33. Watson and Wadsworth, Nottingham

Wilkinson, Rosa Susanna Maria, Bath. Aug 27. Stone and Co, Bath

Willmar, Leon, Garway rd, Leinster square, Bayswater, Merchant. Aug 31. Ashurst and Co, Old Jewry

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Ashton, Thomas Knight, Atkins rd, Clapham rise, Merchant. Aug 11. Plews and Irvine, Mark lane

Baker, Eliza, Milton, Oxford. Sept 29. Wilkins, Chipping Norton

Banting, Thomas, Worthing, Sussex, Gent. Aug 31. Green, Worthing

Boddy, Elizabeth, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Aug 19. Charley, Beaconsfield

Child, John, Wilkinsons st, Albert square, Clapham rd, Foreman. Sept 11. Taylor, Old Burlington st

Constable, Mary Butler, St James's rd, Holloway. Aug 14. Nun, Bedford row

Cook, Henry Maister, Albert rd, Bonner rd, Victoria Park, Gent. Aug 26. Prentice, Whitechapel rd

Cramp, Robert Strong, Ramsgate, Kent, Brewer. Oct 11. Daniel, Ramsgate

Fanlhave, Charles Simon Faithful, Southampton, Basset Heath, Clerk. Aug 25. Whitakers and Woolbert, Lincoln's inn fields

Field, Charles, Luton, Bedford, Plumber. Aug 22. Shepherd and Haward, Luton

Hemming, Thomas, Hamsell st, Auctioneer. Aug 24. Linklater and Co, Walbrook

Kettle, William, Hanley, Stafford, Tallow Chandler. Aug 11. Chalmers, Hanley

Lake, Andrew Winter, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Retired Captain. Oct 14. Nelson and Son, Bennett's hill, Doctors' commons

Lloyd, John, Godstone, Surrey, Esq. Aug 31. Brown, Basinghall's Milhouse, Sophia, Burbage, Leicester. Sept 1. Bridges and Co, Ed Lion square

Minnitt, Thomas, Derby, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Sept 1. Nottingham

Murray, James, Mansfield rd, Faversham Hill, Wine Merchant Thorpe and Thorpe. Aug 31. Nicholson and Co, Lime st

Oxley, Benjamin, Caledonian rd, Islington, Saw Maker. Aug 13. Langton, Walbrook House, Walbrook

Partridge, George, Ambleside, Westmoreland, Gent. Aug 15. Arnold, Kendal

Power, Thomas Marler, Barkston, near Grantham, Lincoln. Sept 1. Thompson, Grantham

Shields, William, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anchor Manufacturer. Aug 14. Forster and Co, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Skurray, William Henry, Leamington, Warwick, Esq. Oct 1. Pilgrim and Phillips, Church court, Louthbury

Stephens, James, Churchhill, Somerset, Yeoman. Aug 31. James and Simmons, Wington

Walne, William Daniel Thomas, Norwich, Gent. Sept 1. Copomas, Norwich

**Bankrupts.**

TUESDAY, July 14, 1874.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debt to the Registrar.

To Surrender in London.

Hollyman, George, Wandsworth rd, Hoar. Pet July 10. Roche, July 30 at 11

Powell, Thomas Henry, Barbican, Tallow Chandler. Pet July 11. Roche, July 28 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Chadwick, Bevers, Batley Carr, Shoddy Merchant. Pet July 9. Nelson, Dewsbury, July 30 at 3

Clitt, Emma, Margate, Kent, Widow. Pet July 11. Callaway, Canterbury, Aug 1 at 12

Cottee, Philip, Hadlow, Kent, Draper. Pet July 8. Cripps, Tunbridge Wells, July 27 at 3

D'Aragon, Edmond, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Gent. Pet July 8. Watson, jun. Birkenhead, July 24 at 1

Honour, John, and Henry Castle, Osney, Oxford, Builders. Pet July 11. Bishop, Oxford, July 28 at 12

McIntyre, James, Gloucester, Draper. Pet July 11. Wilson, Gloucester, July 29 at 12

Murray, Samuel Galespie, Old Swan, near Liverpool, Boot Maker. Pet July 10. Watson, Liverpool, July 37 at 2

shaw, Thomas, and John Shaw, Birmingham, Fellmongers. Pet July 1.  
Chandler. Birmingham, July 29 at 11

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Under the Bankruptcy Act, 1869.

Creditors must forward their proofs of debts to the Registrar.  
To Surrender in London.

Franklin, Berryman, Church st, Spitalfields, Clothier. Pet July 16.  
Haslitt. July 30 at 1  
Schonhoff, Michel, Mark lane, Merchant. Pet July 14. Haslitt.  
July 30 at 12

To Surrender in the Country.

Devan, Henry, Manchester, Lieutenant 96th Regiment. Pet June 24.  
Hulton, Salford, July 29 at 11  
Carlie, Daniel, Kikton-in-Lindsay, Lincoln, Corn Merchant. Pet  
July 13. Daubney. Great Grimby, Aug 3 at 11  
Clarke, Alexander, Ford, Devon, Engineer. R.N. Pet July 13. Ed-  
monds. East Stonehouse, July 30 at 12  
Cros, Thomas, and John Cropper, Leeds, Brass Founders. Pet July 15.  
Marshall. Leeds, July 29 at 11  
Flewood, Rev Sir Louis Peter Hesketh, Bart, Sunbury, Middlesex.  
Pet July 2. Bell. Kingston, Aug 6 at 3  
Green, Thomas Staithforth, York, Innkeeper. Pet July 10. Darlington.  
Bradford, Aug 4 at 9  
Leonard, Jonas, Soham, Cambridge, Innkeeper. Pet July 14. Eaden.  
Cambridge, Aug 7 at 2.30  
Swarbrick, Richard, Blackburn, Lancashire, Tile Manufacturer. Pet  
July 18. Bolton. Blackburn, July 28 at 11  
Walker, George William, Lewisham, Kent, out of employ. Pet July 14.  
Pitt-Taylor. Greenwich, July 28 at 2

TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

To Surrender in London.

Holderness, Robert Fitzroy, and George Nott, Saint Michael's House,  
Cornhill, Stock Brokers. Pet July 21. Haslitt. July 31 at 12  
Simpson, James, Angel lane, Stratford, Tailor. Pet July 17. Haslitt.  
Aug 6 at 11

To Surrender in the Country.

Angstein, William John Nettleship, Ashby Lodge, Northampton,  
Genl. Pet July 11. Donia. Northampton, July 31 at 3  
Barber, Edwin Hobson, Wakefield York, Linen Draper. Pet July 18.  
Mason. Wakefield, Aug 7 at 11  
Chichester, Arthur, Yonlston, Devon, Esq. Pet July 18. Bencraft.  
Barnstable, Aug 11 at 12  
Cooper, Charles, Bath, Butcher. Pet July 18. Smith. Bath.  
Aug 1 at 11  
Fox, Thomas, Blarnavon, Monmouth, Grocer, Pet July 16. Shepard.  
Tredgar, Aug 5 at 1  
Story, Henry, Donald, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Attorney. Pet July 18.  
Mortimer. Newcastle, Aug 4 at 12  
Wright, William Dawes, Runham, Norfolk, Builder. Pet July 16.  
Walker. Great Yarmouth, Aug 1 at 12

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Phillips, Uriah, Rattlesden, Suffolk. July 13

Liquidation by Arrangement.

FIRST MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

FRIDAY, July 17, 1874.

Abbott, David, Old st, Shoreditch, Upholsterer. July 27 at 3 at offices  
of Butcher, Cheap-side  
Adams, Samuel, Little Walham, Essex, Miller. Aug 7 at 11 at offices  
of Preston, Mark lane  
Arden, John, Banbury, Cheshire, Farmer. July 31 at 3 at offices of  
Cartwright, Bridge at row East, Chester  
Badger, Thomas Aldridge, Pooleworth, Warwick, Maltster. July 31  
at 12 at offices of Jelf and Goule, Newhall st, Birmingham  
Bailey, John, Hanley, Stafford, Labourer. Aug 11 at 3 at offices of  
Stevenson, Chesapeake, Hanley  
Baker, William Henry, City rd, out of business. July 27 at 10 at offices  
of Thwaites, Basinghall st. Batson  
Bardons, Richard, Queen's rd, Baywater, Dealer in Toys. July 31 at 3  
at 3 at offices of Priest, Buckingham st, Strand  
Bateson, Christopher, Middlesborough, York, Innkeeper. July 27 at 3  
at offices of Draper, Albert rd, Middlesborough  
Bauer, Hugh, and Edward Cheeseman, Golden square, Perfumers.  
Aug 3 at 3 at Freeman's Tavern, Great Queen st. Stokes  
Beale, Elizabeth, King's Cross rd, Islington, China Dealer. July 27 at 3  
at 59, Chancery lane. Greatorex  
Brady, Edwin, Margate, Kent, Lodging house Keeper. Aug 13 at 11 at  
the East Cliff Hotel, Northumberland rd, Margate. Cooper, Charing  
cross  
Brett, Arthur, Godalming, Surrey, Builder. Aug 4 at 2 at the Angel  
Hotel, Guildford. Cotton, Coleman st  
Brooks, George, Fonthill rd, Islington, Trimming Manufacturer. July  
25 at 11 at offices of Knight, Newgate st  
Brooks, Joseph, Leeds, Commission Agent. Aug 1 at 11 at offices of  
Myers, Abington st, Leeds  
Burdan, William, Margate, Kent, Draper. July 23 at 12 at the City  
Terminus Hotel, Cannon st. Sankey and Co, Margate  
Byatt, Benjamin, Blackfriars rd, Cheesemonger. July 27 at 10.30 at  
offices of Blake, Bell yard, Doctors' commons  
Child, William, Firmingham, Tailor. July 31 at 11 at offices of Row-  
lands, Ann st, Birmingham  
Coghlan, Mary Catherine, Orchard st, Portman square, Schoastic Agent.  
July 31 at 2 at offices of Slater and Pannell, Guildhall chambers.  
Wright, Great Portland st  
Coles, Philip, Maidon, Monmouth, Ironmonger. July 30 at 2 at offices  
of Pain and Son, Dock st, Newport  
Collings, William, Cliviger, Lancashire, Brick Manufacturer. July 30  
at 11 at offices of Creeke and Sandy, Cliviger st, Burnley  
Cooper, William, Crewe, Cheshire, Baker. July 29 at 11 at offices of  
Warburton, Mill st, Crewe  
Crump, Paul James, Old st, St Luke's, Fancy Box Manufacturer. Aug  
1 at 3 at offices of Calverley, Essex st, Strand  
Dale, Thomas, Sheffield, out of business. July 30 at 11 at offices of  
Nicholson, Sheffield

Davenport, Richard, Nottingham, Chemist. July 31 at 3 at the  
Assembly Rooms, Low pavement, Nottingham. Cranch and Stroud,  
Nottingham

Davis, Frederick, Birmingham, Plane Manufacturer. July 29 at 10.30  
at offices of Ansell, Temple st, Birmingham  
Disley, Thomas, and William Shrewsbury Disley, Leeds, Boot Dealers.  
Aug 7 at 3 at the Dog and Partridge Hotel, Funnell st, Manchester.  
Sykes, Lurnley

Dixon, Mary Timmouth, Bathaston, Somerset. Aug 1 at 12.30 at 13,  
Queen square, Bath. Stone and Co  
Ede, Thomas, Dorking, Surrey, Coal Merchant. July 27 at 1 at offices  
of Cattlin, Guildhall yard

Entwile, Jonathan, Bury, Lancashire, Tailor. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of  
Anderton, Garden st, Bury

Exton, John Thomas, Barnack, Northampton, Carpenter. July 31 at 11  
at offices of Laxton, St Mary's hill, Stamford. Deacon and Wilkins,  
Peterborough

Fiffeld, Edwin Richard, Swindon, Wilts, Publican. July 38 at 12 at  
offices of Kinneir and Tombs, Corn Exchange, High st, Swindon

Gales, Stephen, Hove, Sussex, Professor of Music. July 30 at 3 at  
offices of Williams, Middle st, Brighton

Good, John, Paradise row, Bethnal Green rd, Boot Manufacturer.  
Aug 4 at 3 at 88, Mark lane. Sorrell and Son, Great Tower st

Green, William, Railway place, Fenchurch st, Tea Dealer. July 28 at  
12 at offices of Gover, King William st

Harmer, George, Ivychurch, Kent, Wheelwright. July 29 at 2 at  
offices of Hallett and Co, North st, Ashford

Harries, Joshua, Tenby, Pembroke, House Builder. July 28 at 2 at the  
Town hall, Carmarthen. Gwynne and Stokes, Tenby

Harrison, Charles Burton, Great Marlborough st, Goldsmith. July 28  
at 3 at offices of Bradley, Bloomsbury square

Hatfield, Christopher, South Leake, Lincoln, Saddler. July 30 at 1 at  
61, Wrayby st, Briggs. Robbs

Hawkins, Charles, Portsea, Hants, Outfitter. July 31 at 11 at offices of  
Wainscot, Union st, Portsea

Hemmings, Thomas, Hanley, Stafford, Carter. July 25 at 2 at the  
Three Tuns Hotel, Bucknall rd, Hanley. Tremewen, Manchester

Hill, Henry, Birmingham, Factor's Clerk. Aug 8 at 2 at offices of  
Barrow, Queen st, Wolverhampton

Hitchcock, Joseph, Church Farm, Somerset, Farmer. July 29 at 11 at  
offices of Bartrum, Northumberland buildings, Bath

Hubbard, Charles, Kinnerton st, Belgrave square, Boot Maker. Aug 3  
at 3 at offices of Calverley, Essex st, Strand

Johnson, John, Hanley, Stafford, Boot Dealer. July 28 at 11 at the  
Copeland Arms Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. Shires, Leicester

Kelly, John Cookson, sen, Whitefield st, Tottenham court rd, Pantechni-  
cal Proprietor. July 27 at 2 at offices of Dalton and Jessett,  
St Clement's House, Clement's lane

Knibb, Benjamin, Salford, Lancashire, Draper. Aug 6 at 3 at offices of  
Riscoe, John Dalton st, Manchester

Knowles, John Mason, Boston, Lincoln, Currier. July 27 at 3 at  
offices of Wise and Harwood, Church yard, Boston

Lawrence, William, Windsor, Berks, Plumber. Aug 1 at 11 at the Bull  
Inn, Peaseod st, Windsor

Leonard, Tom Exley, York, Printer. July 31 at 10 at office of Crumbe,  
Stonegate

Lishman, William, Ryton, Durham, Builder. July 24 at 12 at offices of  
Sewell, Grey st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Lomax, James, Eccles, Lancashire, Bricklayer. Aug 3 at 2 at the Old  
Swan Hotel, Pool st, Manchester

Lumb, Joseph, Triangle, near Halifax, York, Grass Manufacturer.  
July 27 at 4 at offices of Storey, Cheap-side, Halifax

Lewis, George Edward, Birmingham, Gun Maker. July 31 at 12 at  
offices of Duke, Christ Church passage, Birmingham

Lockey, Henry, Durham, Boot Maker. Aug 7 at 2 at offices of Joel,  
Newgate st, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Marsland, John William, Levenshime, Lancashire, Farmer. July 29  
at 3 at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester

May, Elizabeth Catherine, Acton, Middlesex, Butcher. July 31 at 3  
at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane. Flux, East  
India avenue

May, William Osborn, Ealing, Butcher. July 31 at 12 at offices of Flux  
and Co, East India avenue

Mead, Charles Truefoot, Liverpool, Baker. July 30 at 13 at offices of  
Fowler and Carruthers, Clayton square, Liverpool

Morris, Morris, Carmarthen, Licensed Victualler. July 29 at 2 at  
offices of Evans, Queen st, Carmarthen

Murphy, John Platt, Manchester, Attorney's Clerk. July 30 at 3 at  
offices of Orton, Ridsdale, Manchester

Newey, Susan, and Thomas Henry Newey, Birmingham, Grist  
Millers. July 27 at 11 at offices of Ansell, Temple st, Birmingham

Nixon, Hugh, Brotton, York, Grocer. July 25 at 11 at Baker's  
Temperance Hotel, Bridge st West, Middlesborough. Bainbridge,  
Middlesborough

Nokes, Francis George, Swaffham, Norfolk, Corn and Manure Merchant.  
July 28 at 12 at offices of Stanley, Bank plain, Norwich

Pallister, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tailor. July 29 at 11 at offices  
of Story, Cross House, Westgate rd, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Pattin, Mary, Sandbach, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Aug 1 at 2 at offices  
of Latham and Bygott, Market st, Crewe

Pemberton, Arthur Charles, Balsall Heath, Worcester, Jeweller. July  
31 at 3 at offices of Burton, Union passage, Birmingham

Pope, Richard, Chester, Smith. July 31 at 3 at offices of Boydell  
and Co, Pepper st, Chester

Powning, Richard, St Day, Cornwall, Grocer. July 24 at 12 at offices  
of Boyns, Old Jewry. Trevena, Redruth

Pritchard, Thomas, Newbridge-on-Wye, Radnor, Innkeeper. July 31  
at 12.30 at offices of Ewing, Broad st, Newtown

Froster, Thomas, Ebbwvale, Monmouth, Chemist. July 29 at 3 at  
offices of Jones, Frogmore st, Abergevenny

Ramsey, Charles, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Dealer. July 31 at 11 at offices  
of Watts, Butter market, Ipswich

Reid, John Henry, Chesham hill, near Manchester, Upholsterer. Aug  
3 at 3 at offices of Adleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manches  
ter

Rowntree, Hannah, Bowling, Bradford, York, Grocer. July 31 at 10  
at offices of Peel and Gaunt, Chapel lane, Bradford

Rutland, Samuel Philip, Hackney rd, Old and Colour Man. Aug 4 at 4  
at offices of Webb and Pearson, Austin friars



Simonds, Richard Charles, Barton, Norfolk, Miller. July 31 at 11 at offices of Musket and Harrod, Diss  
 Smith, John, Stockport, Cheshire, Provision Dealer. July 30 at 3 at 26, Park st, Stockport  
 Taylor, Jeremiah, Wolverhampton, Stafford, no occupation. Aug 1 at 11 at offices of Barrow, Queen st, Wolverhampton  
 Toombs, Hardy, Westwoodside, Lincoln, Grocer. Aug 4 at 1 at offices of Sharp, Gainsborough  
 Thorne, Henry, Kingston-upon-Hull, Fisherman. July 27 at 3 at offices of Summers, Manor st, Kingston-upon-Hull  
 Todd, John James, Motcombe st, Belgrave square, Baker. July 23 at 3 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Barrett, New Inn, Strand  
 Turberville, Edwin, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Grocer. July 29 at 11 at the King's Head Hotel, Worcester st, Birmingham. Stratton, Wolverhampton  
 Turner, John and George Henry Pod, Exeter, Lichen Drapers. July 30 at 11 at offices of Huggins, Paul st, Exeter  
 Turner, John Fearnley, Leeds, Flock Merchant. July 29 at 4 at the Boar's Head Hotel, Boar lane, Leeds. Billinton, Leeds  
 Vidler, Charles, Gloucester rd, Regent's Park, House Decorator. July 25 at 11 at offices of Willis, St Martin's court, Leicester square  
 Walker, Thomas, Bradford, York, Grocer. July 29 at 4 at 29, Tyrryl st, Bradford. Atkinson  
 Webb, Thomson, Hampstead rd, Cheesemonger. July 29 at 2 at offices of Pearce and Son, Giltspur st  
 Wier, John, Warrington, Lancashire, Agent. July 31 at 3 at offices of Bretherton, Bank st, Warrington  
 Whitaker, Thomas, Brynmawr, Breconshire, Fish Curer. July 28 at 12 at offices of Cox and Co, Market chambers, Brynmawr  
 Wigmore, William, Walham Green, Contractor. July 30 at 2 at the Bedford Head Tavern, Maiden lane. Lewin and Co, Southampton st, Strand  
 Workman, George, Chester, Furnishing Ironmonger. July 30 at 3 at Bridge st row East, Chester. Cartwright  
 Wreford, Silvanus, Roade, Northampton, Farmer. July 30 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house, King st, Cheapside. Becke, Northampton

## TUESDAY, July 21, 1874.

Avery, James, Basingstoke, Hants, Coal Merchant. Aug 4 at 1 at offices of Chandler, Church st, Basingstoke  
 Balfour, John Lucas, Alhallow's chambers, Lombard st, Financial Agent. July 31 at 11 at offices of Sheffield and Son, Lime st  
 Bartlett, Harry, and John Bartlett, Bournemouth, Hants, Upholsterers. July 30 at 3 at offices of Taylor and Jacquet, South st, Finsbury square  
 Barrow, Joseph, and George Barrow, Chorley, Cheshire, Boot Manufacturers. Aug 5 at 2 at offices of Chews and Son, Swan st, Manchester  
 Benson, Henry, Edenbridge, Kent, Brickmaker. Aug 5 at 10 at the Albion Hotel, Edenbridge. Palmer, Tisbury  
 Billington, George, Acton, Middlesex, Architect. Aug 12 at 12 at offices of Andrews and Mason, Ironmonger lane. Flux, East India avenue  
 Blackburn, James, Rochdale, Lancashire, Cheese Factor. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Adleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester  
 Bond, Henry, Great Tarmouth, Norfolk, Gent. Aug 6 at 11 at offices of Culley, Guildhall chambers, Norwich. Burton, Great Tarmouth  
 Broughton, William, London rd, Clapton, Sax Mills Proprietor. Aug 5 at 3 at offices of Child, Paul's Bakhouse court, Doctors' commons  
 Chick, Henry George, Prices st, Leicester square, Restaurant Keeper. July 29 at 23 at offices of Button and Co, Henrietta st, Covent garden  
 Clarke, John, and Edmund Thompson, Metropolitan Meat Market, Meat Salesmen. Aug 11 at 12 at 75A, Strand. Hicks and Arnold, Salisbury st, Strand  
 Clement, William, Hilperton, Wilts, Grocer. Aug 3 at 12 at offices of Rodway, Fore st, Trowbridge  
 Cohen, Lewis, Leeds, Cloth Merchant. Aug 4 at 2 at offices of Routh, Park row, Leeds. Pullan  
 Coht, Hermann, Aldermanbury, Glass Merchant. Aug 4 at 2 at offices of Bailey, Tokenhouse yard  
 Cooper, George Randle, Birmingham, Haberdasher. Aug 4 at 12 at offices of Griffin, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
 Court, William, Great Charlotte st, Blackfriars' rd, Ironmonger. July 30 at 11 at offices of Wingate, Great James st, Bedford row  
 Daltor, Leonard, St James' rd, Stone Merchant. July 31 at 2 at the Guildhall Coffee house, Gresham st. Croft, Arthur at East  
 Dare, James, Swansea, Glamorgan, Butcher. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Clifton and Woodward, Wind st, Swansea  
 Davidson, Robert, Mincing lane, Tax Dealer. Aug 5 at 2 at offices of Lovering and Co, Gresham st. Kooks and Co, King st, Cheapside  
 Dawson, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Tanner. July 31 at 1 at offices of Holden and Co, Parliament st, Kingston-upon-Hull  
 Duncan, James Weir, Birmingham, Draper. Aug 3 at 2 at offices of Davies, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
 Fitzgerald, Charles, Mortlake, Surrey, Gent. Aug 1 at 3 at offices of Rees and Co, Chancery lane  
 Greenleaves, William, Manchester, Bookseller. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Darton and Bottomley, Cooper st, Manchester  
 Griffiths, John, Swansea, Glamorgan, Blacksmith. Aug 3 at 11 at offices of Davies and Hartland, Rutland st, Swansea  
 Groom, Joseph John, Lakenham, Norwich, Plumber. July 31 at 12 at offices of Stanley, Bank plain, Norwich  
 Hancock, John, Kingston-upon-Hull, Stationer. July 31 at 3 at offices of Laverack, County buildings, Land of Green Ginger, Kingston-upon-Hull  
 Hasson, William, Hatfield, York, Tailor. July 30 at 11 at offices of Peagam, Baxter gate, Doncaster  
 Harris, William, Blockley, Worcester, Innkeeper. Aug 4 at 2 at the Crown Hotel, Evesham. Burch and Cox, Evesham  
 Haworth, John Higon, Manchester, Engineer. Aug 5 at 3 at offices of Marriott and Woodall, Norfolk st, Manchester  
 Hodgkins, Thomas, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Horse Dealer. Aug 12 at 11 at offices of Barrow, Queen st, Wolverhampton  
 Holden, Richard, Little Bolton, Lancashire, Painter. Aug 3 at 3 at offices of Rutter, Mawdsley st, Bolton  
 Holland, George, Plymouth, Devon, Tobacconist. Aug 7 at 12 at offices of Sole and Gill, St Aubyn st, Devonport  
 Hoskins, John, Leicester, Milliner. Aug 4 at 2 at offices of Wild and Co, Ironmonger lane  
 Jacob, Benjamin, Derby, General Dealer. Aug 3 at 3 at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham. Briggs, Derby

Jaques, John, New Shildon, Durham, Grocer. Aug 7 at 11 at the Turk's Head Inn, Grey st, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Maw, Jan, Bishop Auckland  
 Johnson, William James, Handsworth, Stafford, Baker. Aug 3 at 11 at offices of Foster, Bennett's hill, Birmingham  
 Jones, James, Bryan, Denbigh, Farmer. Aug 7 at 3 at offices of Williams and Wynne, Post Office lane, Denbigh  
 Jones, John, Pensarn, Anglesey, Blacksmith. July 30 at 12 at offices of Dew, Llangefni  
 Jones, Thomas, High bridge, Burnham, Somerset, Innkeeper. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Chapman, King square, Bridgewater  
 Kirk, John, Batley, York, Innkeeper. Aug 3 at 11.30 at the Commercial Hotel, Albion st, Leeds. Wooler, Batley  
 Kirkpatrick, Henry, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Tailor. Aug 3 at 4 at offices of Leary and Leary, Burton rd, Huddersfield  
 Leigh, George, Coldharbour lane, East Brixton, Builder. Aug 4 at 10.30 at offices of Mardon, Chapel place, Poultry  
 Miller, Robert, King's Lynn, Norfolk, Boot Maker. July 31 at 2 at offices of Glasier and Mason, King st, King's Lynn  
 Montgomery, James, East Stonehouse, Devon, Boot Maker. July 29 at 11 at the St George's Hall, East Stonehouse. Curtis  
 Neilson, James, Sunderland, Durham, Agent. July 31 at 11 at offices of Tiley, Norfolk st, Sunderland  
 Neal, Thomas, Lister rd, Dalston, Bladder and Skin Dealer. Aug 14 at 12 at offices of Buchanan, Basinghall st  
 Parker, Frederick James, City rd, Importer of Bohemian Glass. Aug 6 at 3 at offices of Lewis and Lewis, Ely place, Holborn  
 Phillips, Edward, Darlington, Durham, Tailor. July 30 at 11 at offices of Stevenson and Meek, Chancery lane, Darlington  
 Price, Thomas, Plymouth, Devon, Coal Merchant. Aug 4 at 11 at offices of Elworthy and Co, Courtenay st, Plymouth  
 Puddicombe, Robert, Eastleigh, Lower Barton, Devon, Yeoman. July 31 at 12 at offices of Hole and Peard, Willett st, Bideford  
 Reddish, Henry, Manchester, Attorney at Law. Aug 5 at 3 at offices of Adleshaw and Warburton, King st, Manchester  
 Richardson, George, Sheffield, Hatter. Aug 3 at 12 at offices of Auby, Queen st, Sheffield  
 Rogers, Frederick, Botley, Southampton, Baker. Aug 4 at 4 at offices of King, North st, Portsmouth  
 Shearnan, Henry, Mile End rd, Photographer. Aug 4 at 3 at offices of Wood and Hare, Basinghall st  
 Shillito, William Henry, New rd, Lower Wandsworth rd, Tin Plate Worker. July 31 at 3 at offices of Oly, Trinity st, Southwark  
 Simpson, John Lambeth, Christ st, Poplar, Linen Draper. Aug 1 at 12 at offices of Harman, Walbrook. Turner, Leadenhall st  
 Simpson, John Robert, Nottingham, Licensed Victualler. Aug 7 at 3 at the Assembly Rooms, Low pavement, Nottingham. Granch and Stroud  
 Smith, John, Lamb st, Spitalfields market, Potato Salesman. July 31 at 4 at offices of Sydney, Leadenhall st  
 Spooner, John, Wilmor, Kent, Builder. Aug 6 at 3 at offices of Stocken and Jupp, Lime st square  
 Stable, Joseph, Holme, near Manchester, Grocer. Aug 5 at 3 at offices of Weston and Co, Norfolk st, Manchester  
 Steele, William, Sheffield, Labourer. July 30 at 12 at offices of Machin, Banks st, Sheffield  
 Taylor, Richard, Jun, Coventry, Dairyman's Assistant. Aug 10 at 1 at the Golden Cross, Hay lane, Coventry. Buller, Birmingham  
 Thompson, Thomas, Bloomfield st, London wall, Tailor. July 31 at 1 at offices of Catlin, Guildhall yard  
 Thorpe, Robert, Boston, Lincoln, Butcher. Aug 4 at 11 at offices of York, Church st, Boston  
 Tompkins, John, Brighton, Sussex, Billiard room Proprietor. July 29 at 11 at offices of Goodman, Prince Albert st, Brighton  
 Trowell, Francis James, jun, New Cross rd, Hatcham, Egg Merchant. Aug 1 at 11 at offices of Brook and Chapman, Walbrook House, Walbrook  
 Webb, Richard William, Birmingham, Solicitor. July 29 at 13 at offices of Fallows, Cherry st, Birmingham  
 Well, Frederick Thomas, Lower marsh Lambeth, Eel Pie house Keeper. July 27 at 3 at offices of Ody, Trinity st, Southwark  
 Weiss, Joseph, Llandaff, Glamorgan, Coal Dealer. Aug 4 at 12 at offices of Belloch St Mary st, Cardiff  
 Whitaker, Richard, Friar st, Doctors' commons, Carpenter. July 29 at 4 at 9, Lincoln's inn fields. Marshall  
 Williams, Fanny, and Sarah Florence Williams, Poultry, Tailors. Aug 10 at 2.30 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Lee, Gresham buildings, Basinghall st  
 Willocks, William Henry, Redhill, Surrey, Builder. Aug 14 at 4 at Bidler's Hotel, Holborn. Torr, Marylebone rd  
 Williams, John, Sunderland, Durham, Bolt and Nut Manufacturer. July 30 at 11 at offices of Tiley, Norfolk st, Sunderland  
 Wood, Alfred Thomas, and George Dowse Joyce, Gracechurch st, Hat Manufacturer. July 31 at No. 8 Room, Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, in lieu of the place originally named  
 Woolley, Edward, Landnam, Montgomery, Builder. Aug 5 at 12 at offices of Williams and Gittins, Bank, Newtown  
 Wright, Andrew, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad st, Merchant. Aug 4 at 2 at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham st, Elmole and Co, Leadenhall st  
 Wright, John Russell, Alfred Russell Wright, and George Goodchild, Croydon, Surrey, Builders. July 31 at 12 at 99, Cheapside. Allen and Edwards, Old Jewry

**FUNERAL REFORM.**—The exorbitant items of the Undertaker's bill have long operated as an oppressive tax upon all classes of the community. With a view of applying a remedy to this serious evil the LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY, who are opening their extensive cemetery at Woking, held themselves prepared to undertake the whole duties relating to interments at fixed and moderate scales of charge, from which survivors may choose according to their means and the requirements of the case. The Company also undertakes the conduct of Funerals to other cemeteries, and to all parts of the United Kingdom. A pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained, or be forwarded, upon application to the Chief Office, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.

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